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CALCUTTA :—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1889.

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TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL 13-4

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

THE Dewan of Travancore is at present engaged in collecting statistics as to the number of juvenile criminals now undergoing incarceration in the various jails of the Travancore State, and the periods of imprisonment they have still to work out, to enable him to decide as to the necessity or otherwise of proposals for establishing a "Reformatory," the need for which has often been urged upon the attention of the Maharajah.

THE Bombay Municipal Corporation recently considered a report of their Committee, expressing the opinion that it was desirable to ask H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor to take part in any public function that might be taken in hand on his return to this city. On the motion of Dr. Blaney, the report was approved and adopted, and it was resolved that on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Corporation would be prepared to sanction a grant of any reasonable sum towards the fund for the cost of holding a public entertainment, and to sanction the use of the Victoria Gardens for the purpose. It was further resolved that the special committee be authorized to add to their number, and to associate with them persons of special experience in any branch of entertainment that might be proposed, who might not happen to be Municipal Councillors, and to resolve themselves into sub-committees.

THE following from a Bombay contemporary requires explanation. "The *Times of India*, which is anxious to see the Crawford scandal soon forgotten, announces, that an official account of the official 'career' of the dismissed Commissioner has been ordered to be prepared. We do not know if the news is an 'official secret' under the new law and whether it was obtained by any breach of trust somewhere, but we should like to enquire who has issued the order and with what object in view. If one may be allowed to guess, it would look as if the order came from England and that its object was perhaps to pave quietly the way for some sort of pension to the author of the biggest administrative scandal that has occurred in the annals of modern British India."

A NOTIFICATION in the *Gazette of India* states that the progress of events in recent years has rendered it desirable that on the North-West Frontier of India some modification should be made in the orders restricting British officers from visiting countries beyond the border in parts of the North-West Frontier, especially south of the Khowa Pass as the attitude of the frontier tribes towards the British Government has undergone a considerable change for the better, and though this may not be the case in other parts, it nevertheless has become a matter of necessity that the Government should obtain fuller knowledge of the country beyond the border, and endeavour to establish closer relations with the inhabitants. Accordingly, in modification of previous orders, new rules, relating only to the North-West Frontier of the Punjab have been issued. Long expeditions into or across foreign territory or short excursions into disturbed districts obviously involving considerable personal risk, are not to be permitted without the sanction of the Foreign Department. In other cases, British officers and others desiring to cross the frontier must submit to the Deputy Commissioner of the frontier district from which they start a clear statement of the route and object of the journey; the time to be spent on it; the precautions proposed; the dependence to be placed on the guides or frontier headmen; and the reasons for supposing the journey to be safe.

A POLITICAL complication has arisen between the Shahpura and Oodeypore durbars. The territory of H. H. the Raja Adhirj of Shahpura is situated beside that of H. H. the Maharana, and as the boundary between these two teritories is ill-defined, complications between the dubars often occur. The present dispute is as regars the proprietory right over certain lands situate between the two villages of Bagudar and Paroli, the former of which belongs to the Shahpura durbar and the latter to the Oodeypore durbar.

TUESDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.

THE approximate statement of gross receipts and expenses of Indian Railways from 1st April to 6th October—rather more than six months—shows a total increase of gross receipts amounting to Rs. 6,55,832, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, notwithstanding the heavy decrease in the G. I. P Railway returns, amounting to Rs. 50,23,027. The increase in gross estimated expenses for the same period is Rs. 3,08,112, leaving an increase of net receipts Rs. 3,47,720. The net earnings represent an average of only Rs. 122 per mile open per week, as compared to Rs. 127 last year, though the expenses average Rs. 134 as compared with Rs. 140. There are now 14,010 miles of railway open for traffic, as against 13,040 at this time last year.

ACCORDING to *Iron*, letter-stamping machines are being tried in the post offices of New York, and the results warant the hope that a most difficult problem in the handling of masses of correspondence has been successfully solved. The hand stamp operator, working with an ink pad, is able to stamp at the utmost sixty letters per minute; but the stamping maching, working at its maximum speed with evenly sorted letters, is capable of stamping 500 per minute, and performs nearly as good work when the envelopes and papers vary in size. The motive power comes from a small dynamo. An attendant feeds the letters into a hopper, and the machine does its own selection and rapidly passes the missives by a system of feed-rollers to the printing die.

MR. J. WILSON, M. A., Director of Public Instruction, Assam, notifies in the *Education Gazette* that the writers of Bengali educational works should not in future send them to his Office, as only those on the approved list of Text-Books shall be entertained. In submitting approved educational books, the senders would do well to quote the authority, on whose strength they are sent. This is one of the means hit upon to get rid of 'favouritism' which has, of late, been the ruling passion of the Officers of the Education Department of Bengal; but the evil, we are afraid, is too deep-rooted to be cured by the remedy proposed.

THE *Daily News* mentions the discovery of a subterranean lake in France. Two explorers descended to the river at the bottom of an abyss with a folding boat, and passed down the stream for two miles through a succession of wonderful grottoes. They passed through seven underground lakes and shot thirty-seven cascades. French political offenders need not go now to other countries in search of safe retreats.

THE Funeral Reform Association of the Church of England had a conference recently and passed a resolution condemning, as injurious to public health, the system of burial in durable coffins deposited in vaults or crowded graves. The Association demands that it shall be declared illegal to keep bodies beyond a fixed time, and three days were spoken of as the limit. This coming from members of the Church of England is significant.

Truth says:—'The Duke of Edinburgh's command in the Mediterranean terminated most ingloriously, and I am sorry to hear that the Duke of Connaught's administration of the Bombay army has been any thing but a success. A scandalous case of jobbery, intrigue, and tyranny, for which the Duke is practically responsible, is to be brought before the House of Commons early next session.' Whatever *Truth* says with regard to Royal Personages is received with a laughter of derision.

THE beauty show of Paris was announced to begin on the 20th ultimo. The candidates include two English, one Irish, two South Americans, two from the United States, two Hungarians, two Russians, two Italians, one Roumanian, five French, and four Orientals. The Irish lady is the daughter of a dignitary of the Irish Church, and is married to M. Sylvain, an actor at the Comedie Francaise. We notice that there were *five* French candidates, and as *all* the judges will probably be of the French nation, it is not difficult to imagine who should win the prize. What will England and Italy say to this?

WEDNESDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

THE relations between the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, says the *World*, "are being commented upon freely, and the Duke's studied neglect of the Duke and Duchess of Fife while he was at Balmoral have no doubt led the public to believe that there has been a disagreement on the question of the Fife marriage. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh disliked the connection on the ground that they objected to the daughter of the Heir-apparent marrying a subject, and no doubt the refusal of the Duchess of Fife to listen to the addresses of the Grand Duke Michael intensified this feeling. The greatest secrecy is observed on the question among those about the Court; but there is no doubt that the above are the facts. Apart from the Princess's refusal to marry the Grand Duke Michael it seems a little ridiculous to make a fuss over the Fife connection and to tolerate the Battenberg alliance." We see it stated that there is no truth in the *World's* report.

Now that there is a talk about the school recently established for Oriental languages, it is, says the *Athenæum*, interesting to learn that as early as the reign of William III. (1701) a grant was made by the Crown through the Bishop of Oxford, of £40 per annum to "two scholars learning modern Arabic," together with a further grant of £20 to Dr. Hyde (probably Thomas Hyde, the well-known Professor of Hebrew) for teaching them. It is also pleasant to find that these two scholars, or their successors, had blossomed forth into two "Arabic professors" in the year 1741, each in receipt of £100 per annum from the Crown. It is possible that the Government may have had some intention of founding a school of Oriental languages for diplomatic purposes, in lieu of making extraordinary payments to experts for "writing and embellishing" letters to the potentates of North Africa. These professors, however, disappear from the salary lists before the reign of George III.

A GENERALLY well-informed contemporary says of Sir Edward Bradford, who is accompanying Prince Albert Victor on his Indian tour, that "he gained his knowledge of India by putting down the Thugs, in which business he lost his arm." Sir Edward Bradford came to India in 1852, to the Madras Presidency, in which Thuggism was almost, if not entirely, unknown. 'In that same year the official announcement was made of the accomplishment of the suppression of Thuggism. But long before then the Thugs had been practically "put down." The credit of the undertaking belongs to Lord William Bentinck, and of its execution to Captain (afterwards Sir William) Sleeman, among whose assistants was Meadows Taylor, the author of a strange book called *The Confessions of a Thug*, and of one of the most delightful autobiographies of modern times. The neck of the task was broken by 1835, the year in which Sir Edward Bradford was born. The "business" in which that gallant soldier lost an arm was in a desperate struggle with a tiger, which he had attacked on foot. He escaped unwounded from the hard fighting of the Mutiny, in the Central India phase of which he served under Michel and Napier in the ardent and ultimately successful pursuit of Tantia Topee.'

A QUESTION having been raised whether a candidate for the Secretariat clerical service can appear at the examination and compete simultaneously for an appointment in the Secretariat clerical service of the Government of India and that of the Government of Bengal, the Governor-General in Council, after consulting the Government of Bengal, has decided that there is no objection to a candidate competing simultaneously for vacancies in both services. In the event of his being successful at the examination for both services, his name will be placed on the list of pass candidates for the Secretariat clerical sevice of both the Government of India and the Government of Bengal. The names of selected candidates will remain on the lists until they are provided with appointments or until they become liable to have their names removed from the list under Rule 11 of the Rules published in Home Department Notification, dated the 3rd July 1888, and in the Government of Bengal Notification, dated 29th April 1889.

THURSDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

THE executors under the Will of Mr. Wilkie Collins are his friend Mr. Sebastian Schlesinger of Wilton-place, and his solicitor, Mr. Henry Bartley. He has left a fortune of upwards of £20,000, says the *World*, including the estimated value of his small, but very choice, collection of pictures, his old furniture and his splendid library, all of which will be sold in the course of the next few months.

ACCORDING to the Central News, the following is the correct version of the manner in which the Shah made the acquaintance of the little boy who was the object of as much curiosity as his Majesty himself. Some seven years ago His Majesty was out in the mountains lion-hunting, when in the evening a terrific thunderstorm came on, with the result that His Majesty had to seek shelter in the first house or hut he came to. This happened to be the humble abode of a shepherd, who had but one child —a boy. During the night the Shah heard the child cry, and feeling uneasy His Majesty left his room and visited the child. Scarcely, however, had he left his apartment when the roof gave way and fell upon the bed upon which he had just been lying. Had the Shah been there he would have inevitably been killed. His Majesty was much startled, and attributed his deliverance from a violent death to the boy, stating that the child must have been inspired by Mahomet. The following morning the Shah directed that both the boy and his father should thenceforward remain in personal attendance upon him. His paternal feeling for the boy is so well known that he is known throughout Persia as Aziz Sultan, or the "Sultan's Darling." The Shah has never since gone out without the boy. The father was subsequently promoted to high rank in the Persian army, and accompanied the Shah in his European travels.

THE fact that Sir Edward Watkin is going to allow the Water Railway to lay down a line of two miles, near the Gravesend and Rochester Canal, moves certain journals to indulge in engaging speculations. Already they enjoy in anticipation the very poetry of motion. The carriages run on skates or slides, but between the slides and the rail is forced a film of water which prevents all jolting, and bumping, and shaking, and, in fact, makes the carriages skim along as a boat does on the sea. Then, too, the pace is a hundred miles an hour. If the new railway is really practicable for long distances all England will be a suburb of London. A hundred miles an hour would make Bath as accessible as Brighton is now, while Manchester could be reached in an hour and fifty minutes.

THE appeal on behalf of Tantia Bhil against the sentence of death recently passed on him, will be heard by the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces at Jubbulpore on Saturday next.

THE London correspondent of the *Times of India* writes:—"General Richard Strachey, C.S.I., R. E. has left the Secretary of State's Council, and no one is sorry. Few men, so clever as General Strachey, has ever been so little liked by his colleagues, or so detested by those who came into contact with him, as has the new chairman of the East India Railway. The fact is, he is too clever even for his clever self, and is apt to magnify his qualities in such a way as to occasion profanity in thought, if not in speech, on the part of colleagues and others. Sometimes he is too clever to be even commonsensical, to say nothing of being wise. Take, for instance, his conduct in relation to the Deccan Mining Concession. In connection with that mismanaged business, he deliberately shoulders every one else out of the way, and took upon himself to advise the Secretary of State. He even scorned legal assistance. The joy in certain quarters which may not be mentioned, over the exhibition, General Richard made of himself in a House of Commons' Committee Room fifteen months ago, was immense. It was felt and freely said that he could no longer, with credit, occupy the position which has so long been his, and it was hoped means would be found to remove him from a sphere where he had exhibited some of the worst qualities of bureaucracy. Few men ever more needed the corrective which the Public as Master gives: he had no corrective of any kind, and as a consequence, the world is the poorer in not having his undoubted ability turned to the best account. General Richard Strachey and Sir John Strachey might both have written their names beneficently upon Indian administration, if only they could have believed they were human." The Strachey brothers have done so much injury to India that their names have become odious to our countrymen. General Strachey is out of the India Council, it is true, but as Chairman of the East India Railway, he will still have power to do mischief to the country.

FRIDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER.

AN ethnographical Congress will be held in Paris on the 30th current. Dr. Gustave Oppert, Professer of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology in the Madras Presidency College, whose recent work on the original inhabitants of India has been received with much favour in Europe, has been appointed delegate of the Congress in British India.

THE following extract is taken from an American journal:—

The big things of this world.—The largest suspension bridge in the world is the one between Brooklyn and New York. The length of the main span is 1,595 feet 6 inches. The entire length of the bridge is 5,989 feet. Fortress Monore is the largest single fortification in the world. It has already cost the American Government over 3,000,000 dols. The water-battery is considered one of the finest military works in the world. The loftiest active volcano is Popocatepel (Smoking Mountain), thirty-five miles south-west of Pueblo, Mexico. It is 17,784 feet above the sea-level, and has a crater three miles in circumference and 1,000 feet deep. The largest University is that of Oxford, England. It consists of twenty-five colleges and five halls. The most extensive park is Deer Park, in the environs of Copenhagen, Denmark. The enclosure contains 4,200 acres and is divided by a small river. The largest pleasure-ground in America is Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, which contains 3,740 acres. The largest body of fresh water on the globe is Lake Superior. It is 400 miles long, 160 miles wide at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 32,000 square miles. Its mean depth is said to be 200 feet and its greatest depth about 900 fathoms. Its surface is 635 feet above the sea. The largest tunnel in the world is that of St. Gothard, on the line of railroad between Lucern and Milan. The summit of the tunnel is 990 feet beneath the furface at Audermatt, and 6,600 feet beneath the peak of Kastelhorn, of the St. Gothard group. The most extensive cavern is the Mammoth Cave, in Edmonson County, Kentucky. It is near Green River, six miles from Cave City, and twenty-eight miles from Bowling Green. The largest trees are the mammoth trees of California. A certain grove in Tulare County, according to measurement made by members of the State Geological Survey, was shown to be 276 feet high, 105 feet in circumference at the base, and 76 feet at a point 12 feet above the ground. Some of the trees are 376 feet high and 34 feet in diameter. Some of the largest that have been felled indicate an age from 2,000 to 2,500 years. The largest inland sea is the Caspian, lying between Europe and Asia. Its greatest length is 760 miles, its greatest breadth 270 miles, and its area 18,000 square miles. The largest empire in the world is that of Great Britain, comprising 8,557,658 square miles (more than sixth part of the land of the globe), and embracing under its rule nearly a sixth part of the population of the world In territorial extent the United States ranks third, containing 3,580,242 square miles, including Alaska; in population it ranks fourth, with its 60,000,000 people. Russia ranks second, 8 352,940 square miles. The highest monolith is the Obelisk at Karnak, Egypt. Karnak is on the east side of the Nile, near Luxor, and occupies part of the site of ancient Thebes. Its whole length is 122 feet; its weight 400 tons. Its height, without pedestal, is 180 feet 10 inches. The Chinese Wall is the largest wall in the world. It was built by the first Emperor of the Tain dynasty, about 220 B. C., as a protection against Tartars. Its length is 1,250 miles. Including a parapet of five feet, the total height of the wall is twenty feet; thickness at the base twenty-five feet; and at the top fifteen feet. The largest library is the Bibliotheque National, in Paris, founded by Louis XIV. It contains 1,400,000 volumes, 300,000 pamphlets, 175,000 manuscripts, 300,000 maps and charts, 150,000 coins and medals. The collection of engravings exceeds 1,300,000, contained in some 10,000 volumes. The largest bell in the world is the great bell of Moscow, at the foot, of the Kremlin. Its circumference at the bottom is nearly sixty-eight feet, and its height twenty-one feet. Its weight has been computed to be 443,772 pounds.

The writer evidently has no knowledge of India, or surely he would have made some mention of the *big things* of this country.

OVER two thousand delegates from all parts of India assembled at Bankipur, on the 7th instant, at the third Kaystha Conference. Jaintiprasad, of Pilibhit, was President. Resolutions condemning infant marriage, extravagant expenditure on marriage, and drunkenness, insisting on Dvijadharma, moral and physical, education in Sanskrit and Hindi, education of females, encouragement of trade and commerce, technical education and settling disputes by punchyet, were passed. The President laid the foundation stone of a boarding house at Bankipur. Subscriptions amounting to over ten thousand rupees were paid for a Kayastha national fund and boarding house. The officials showed stong sympathy with the meetings, and much enthusiasm prevailed.

MUCH comment is made in London on Sir Henry Parkes's circular inviting the Australian colonies to discuss the scheme of federation. The *Daily News* commends the proposal and approves of the scheme, rejoicing that it emanates from Australia instead of from England. The *St. James's Gazette* considers the movement healthy, and observes that England will watch it with interest and sympathy, adding that the success of the scheme would benefit the whole of the Saxon world. The *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks it perhaps premature, but says that it has brought the idea of Imperial federation within the range of practical politics. The *Globe* thinks the idea excellent, but its success doubtful. The Australian colonies, however, are generally averse to Sir Henry Parkes's proposed convention for the discussion of the Federation scheme, and consider that the existing Federal Council suffices for all needs.

SATURDAY, 9TH NOVEMBER.

ON the subject of Lord Lansdowne's visit to the frontier, the *Standard* has the following:—

Lord Lansdowne's projected tour will afford him first-rate opportunities of forming a personal opinion upon the subject. He will begin with visiting Peshawar, and an excursion into the gloomy defile of the Khyber will at once gratify his curiosity, and give him a vivid idea of the strategic value of the Pass. Leaving the northern point of the Frontier, the Viceroy will descend the Indus by rail and boat to Dehra Ismail Khan. From this point he will break ground untrodden by his predecessors, if the expedition to the Gomul Pass is carried out. At Quetta again Lord Lansdowne will find himself on more familiar soil; and before the railway takes him back over the great Sukkur Bridge to India, he will be able to estimate with his own eyes the progress of the mountain tunnel which is piercing the last screem of rock between India and the plain of Candahar. The vital point, however, in the frontier which the Viceroy purposes visiting is the winding road or track through the hills north-east of Quetta, known as the Gomul Pass. Sir Richard Temple may go too far in his views as to the importance of this route, and in considering it the key to the whole Frontier. But, to say the very least, it assuredly deserves the careful examination which it is now likely to receive. The strategical bearing of the matter is easy to understand. There are, of course, two main approaches to India—one from Cabul through the Khyber, another from Candahar through the Bolan. Both of these are virtually covered by our dispositions. But, in the opinion of many competent critics, the possibility remains of an enemy occupying a base at Ghuzni, between the two great cities of Afghanistan, and striking at the unguarded centre of our line through the Gomul Pass and its neighbouring defiles. The contingency is, no doubt, remote. But the best way to repel attack is not to invite it, and we are bound to say that the fuller details which have been recently obtained in reference to the Pass bear out this somewhat alarmist view. That it was not urged before was due to the vagueness of our information about a District more than usually isolated by natural difficulties and the fanaticism of the mountain tribes. There are signs, however, that closer acquaintance with us has made the tribesmen less exclusive in their attitude, and that the introduction of order into this wild Noman's Land, which lies between the dominions of the Amir of Afghanistan and the Indian Frontier, would not be unacceptable. The Zhob Valley Expedition, and the gradual but steady extension of British jurisdiction from Quetta, have already prepared the way for this. If it is, therefore, necessary to command the Gomul Pass, as it has been found necessary to command the Bolan Pass, by a military station, there will be no great difficulties in the way. But if they existed, they would have in that case to be overcome.

IT is reported from Japan that it is in contemplation to erect a bronze statue on an open space immediately outside the Imperial Palace in Tokio, and artists were invited to send in designs. One of the latter represented the Emperor seated on his favourite charger, the horse being so placed that its feet should rest on either side of the entrance bridge. This is said to have been much admired by the officials of the Imperial Household; but when it was submitted to the Emperor it was immediately vetoed, on the ground that it was not in accordance with the principles of hospitality and politeness that foreign Princes and personages of distinction who came to visit him should have to pass under the feet of a horse best ridden by him. This is characteristic of Eastern politeness.

IN reference to the desperate way in which the young German Kaiser rushes about from place to place, the Germans style their three Emperors thus:—"Der greise Kaiser," "der weise Kaiser," "der reise Kaiser"—King Snow, King Know, King Go.

PROBABLY the smalles (as well as the newest) "Republic" in the world is the one which declared its independence on Augus 9th at Franceville, one of the islands on the New Hebrides, and elected M. Chevilliard its President. The inhabitants consist of 40 Europeans (including a solitary Englishman, a missionary,) and 500 black workmen employed by a French company. The new flag of the "Republic" having been duly hoisted, we are gravely informed that the French gunboat *Saone* landed a detachment and saluted the flag. The Australian people are rather suspicious of these proceedings, beneath which they think to detect French intrigue.

LORD CONNEMARA has filed a notice of appearance for defence in the proceedings for divorce which Lady Connemara has instituted.

FURTHER details of the doings of Stanley and Emin Bey are wired from Zanzibar. It is stated that Emin Bey and Jephson were captured in August last year but were afterwards liberated. The troops in the Equatorial provinces revolted; the Mahdists invaded the provinces and the troops joined them. These with other natives sacked the stations. A number of fugitives from the stations were killed, and ammunition stored there was lost. The invaders suffered a reverse in an attempt to take a defile held by Stanley near Albert Nyanza: the third time they succeeded, and Stanley who has waited for fugitives three months, departed coastwards on January 18.

MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, on secial duty, is allowed leave for three months, from the 20th instant.

THE *Morning Post* has it on good authority that Sir Auckland Colvin has declied the vacant seat on the Indian Council.

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THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(SESSION 1889-90.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 12*th Inst*, at 7 P. M.

Subject: Self-Induction. Arago's Rotations and their explication.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Thursday*, the 14*th Inst* at 4 P. M.

Subject : Carbon Compounds.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the 14*th Inst.* at 7 P. M.

Subject: The Elastic form of Gases and the theory of Balloons.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Friday*, the 15*th Inst.* at 7 P. M.

Subject: Work and Energy.

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., *Saturday*, the 16*th Inst.* at 4 P M.

Subject: Potassium, Sodium and Ammonium. Carbonic, Hydrochloric, Nitric and Sulphuric Acids.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
November 9th, 1889. *Honorary Secretary.*

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1889.

LORD CROSS ON THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

III.

WE showed in our last article on this subject how Lord Cross has dealt with the Commission's proposals for revision of the schedule annexed to the Statute of 1861 and for repeal of sections of the Act of 1870. The key-note of His Lordship's despatch is that the scheme recommended by the Commission should be carried out so far as the existing laws admit of this being done. Lord Cross writes: "My conclusion, therefore, is that the legislation proposed to me, while in itself of doubtful expediency would not really facilitate the scheme of the Commission, because the obstacles to any very early and permanent redistribution of the public offices are due to the circumstances of the case and not to the law. Many of the measures which it is proposed to take must for a long time to come be more or less experimental. They can only be brought gradually into operation and their ultimate consequences can at present be imperfectly foreseen. After an attentive examination of the scheme, as explained in the papers now before me, I have come to the conclusion that it can be accepted in substance and introduced, without discarding any essential part or disturbing its frame working upon the basis of the existing Acts of Parliament." Lord Cross, indeed, snubs the Commission for having had the audacity to propose an important change in the schedule appended to the Act of 1861, and the Government of India for having supported such a monstrous proposal. His Lordship thinks that the course adopted indicates that both the Government of India and the Commission have failed to keep in view the true principle which regulates the reservation of certain offices to the Covenanted Civil Service. In regard to the proposal for the repeal of section 6 of the Act of 1870, under which the Statutory Service has been constituted, Lord Cross, however, rightly holds that Native opinion sees in the Act a valuable protection for Native interests. And His Lordship points out that although dissatisfaction with the rules hitherto passed under the Act was expressed, there were very few among the Native witnesses examined by the Commission who did not deprecate the repeal of the Act itself.

After laying down the broad principle that the scheme of the Commission should be carried out only so far as the existing Acts of Parliament admit of this being done, Lord Cross proceeds to consider the question of specially assigning offices to the Provincial Service. His Lordship says:—"I infer from these papers that neither the Commission nor the Government of India desired to pledge the administration positively to reserve any particular offices exclusively for the Provincial Services. I am of opinion that the ends contemplated will be practically attained by requiring each Provincial Government to place on a separate classified list, in each province, certain offices in the different grades and departments, and by publicly declaring these to be offices to which members of the Provincial Service may (subject to the conditions laid down in the letter of your predecessor's Government) properly be appointed. These lists will be arranged to suit the preponderant administrative needs, circumstances and aptitudes of each province and its people and the proportion of appointments in the different branches will be from time to time determined and varied accordingly. It will thenceforward be necessary, in making appointments to any of the scheduled offices that may be placed in these lists, to cite the powers vested in the local authorities by the Act of 1870; and the rules framed by the Government of India must, so far as these appointments are concerned, also conform to that Act. But I do not see that this procedure need affect the working of the scheme or cause any inconvenient restriction or impediment." So, the Secretary of State's despatch leaves matters where they were in regard to Native claims for higher employment in the public service. We are merely to have some changes of designation, but there is no advance towards establishing for the children of the soil a tangible claim to a fair share of the higher posts in the administration. In lieu of the present Statutory Service we are to have the Provincial Service, and according to the rules framed under section 6 of the Act of 1870 certain appointments will be made to offices reserved to the Covenanted Civil Service by the schedule annexed to the Act of 1861. The lists prepared by the Local Governments will definitely indicate the higher offices which are recognised by the Government as the most suitable field for the employment of competent members of the Provincial Service. The Commission has admitted that the claims of the Covenanted Service must defer for some years the full introduction of its scheme. And Lord Cross now declares in plain and emphatic terms that the reduction of the Civil Service recruits by one-sixth and the substitution for that one-sixth of Natives selected under the Act of 1870, *defines the maximum extent to which, under present arrangements, room in the higher offices will gradually become available for competent members of the Provincial Service.* If under these arrangements the vested interests of the Covenanted Civil Service will be scrupulously protected and members of the Provincial Service will be appointed to the whole number of reserved offices after existing prior claims have ceased through efflux of time. Lord Cross points out that in a Provincial Service thus constituted upon the authority of the existing Statutes, there will be no power (except under the Act of 1861) to appoint natural-born subjects of Her Majesty other than natives of India, to the scheduled offices. The selection of Europeans not domiciled in India for such offices will be impossible. It will be remembered that both the Commission and the Government of India recommended that this obstacle should be removed; but Lord Cross has disallowed the recommendation. His Lordship holds that it is not advisable to lay before Parliament a proposal to remove this disability, which is confined to a limited class of offices in certain provinces. And he points out that it is in the power of the Secretary of State at any time to modify existing orders, and to sanction the employment of Europeans in any office with two or three exceptions in the Non-Regulation Provinces.

The difficulties with respect to the higher offices being thus disposed, the Local Governments will find it a comparatively easy task to take the remaining steps required for the constitution of the Provincial Services. These services will be so constituted by each Local Government, at its discretion as to establish a connected and graduated series of offices rising from the subordinate classes of administrative business to a high level of superior duties, Judicial and Executive. But as explained above great delay must inevitably occur, in view of the vested interests of the Covenanted Civil Service, before the new system can be brought into full operation. With the constitution of the Provincial Service, the Statutory Service will necessarily cease to exist; and the question arises, how are the present Statutory officers to be dealt? The Commission recommended that they should be absorbed into the Provincial Service in such positions, as, having regard to the circumstances of each case, the Government of India might consider just and the Government of Lord Dufferin supported the recommendation. Lord Cross does not concur in this view. His Lordship observes:—"While it seems to me that there can be little doubt that, at least in the great majority of cases, the transfer of the Statutory Civilians to the Provincial Service would, as the Commission believed, be really beneficial and not injurious to their interest, I am aware from memorials that have been submitted to me, and from other sources of information that this view is not held by all of these officers themselves. I am anxious to avoid even the appearance of injustice or want of due consideration towards these gentlemen * * * I think that the course least open to objection will be to give to every Statutory Civilian the option of remaining in his present position, or of being transferred to the Provincial Service, with an acknowledgment of his preferential claims in the manner proposed by your predecessor's Government. In the former case, the maintenance of the *status quo* would simply mean, as is said in the Despatch, that his appointment would continue as hitherto to be specially treated outside, both the Covenanted and Provincial Services He would no belong to any organised service in which he would, under ordinary circumstances, rise by seniority to certain posts. His claims to advancement would depend entirely on the merit and ability that he might display, and each step that he might gain would be treated as a fresh appointment under the rules passed under the Act of 1870. This arrangement will remove all grounds for possible complaint." While we are deeply grateful to Lord Cross for disallowing the proposal for the absorption of the present Statutory officers into the Provincial Service, we must say that the maintenance of the *status quo* will not remove all grounds for complaint. A grave injustice was done to the Statutory officers when it was decided four or five years ago that the appointments held by them should be treated as outside the Covenanted Civil Service and their names were removed to a separate list. This real injustice, we very much regret to say, has not been remedied by Lord Cross, although His Lordship professes his anxiety to avoid even the appearance of injustice or want of due consideration towards the Statutory officers. In the concluding portion of his despatch the Secretary of State deals with certain subjects which for the most part relate to the organization of the Provincial Services. He lays down that the recruitment for the Provincial Service will be made in each Province under rules framed by the Local Government. These rules, we are told, must be such as are adopted, on the one hand, to obtain for each province thoroughly efficient candidates, and on the other hand, to secure the due representation in the public service of the different classes of the community. In plain English, this means that special consideration will be shown to Eurasians and Mahomedans in the matter of their employment in the Provincial Service. All natural-born subjects of Her Majesty resident in the provinces and fulfilling certain conditions shall be eligible for admission to the Provincial Service. The Government of India recommended that the rules of 1879 which provide that no person other than a Native of India as defined in the Statute of 1870 can be appointed to any office in the Executive or Judicial Service carrying a salary of Rs. 200 a month or upwards, should be cancelled, but Lord Cross has rightly rejected the recommendation. In fact, all the proposals made by the Commission have been vetoed by Lord Cross, with the single exception of that which relates to the age limit of candidates for the Covenanted Civil Service. As no real advance is made in the direction of recognising the legitimate claims of the children of the soil to a fair share of the higher posts in the administration, it would have been far better if all this fuss had not been made. Verily, the mountain was in labour, and it has brought forth a ridiculous mouse.

THE ARMS ACT.

THERE is no resolution in the Congress programme which has attracted greater attention or evoked keener controversy among all intelligent classes of natives than the one which has for its object the relaxation of the present rules regulating the possession of arms by the subject population. It is satisfactory to note, however, that from whatever point of view our countrymen have approached this important question, they have one and all given unmistakable evidence of great earnestness and sincerity and a deep sense of responsibility calculated to impress the most fastidious of critics of Indian aspirations. The controversy which reduced itself finally as between the Hon'ble Phirozshah Mehta and the Hon'ble K. T. Telang at the last Congress has many side issues to which, in view of the approaching session of that national assembly at Bombay, allusion might, we think, be made with advantage in these columns at the present moment. Mr. Mehta's plea as to the gradual emasculation of a whole nation has, to our thinking, more force in it than perhaps a *prima facie* survey of the facts of the question would show.

The advantages of a people living in comparative immunity from risks incidental to the possession and use of arms are undoubted. No body perhaps would willingly exchange a state of perfect quiet for that of lawlessness and anarchy. To all right-minded men, we believe, it would be a sin to contribute, in ever so indirect and distant a way, to swell the criminal statistics of a country. In fact, after the uninterrupted enjoyment for one-and-thirty years of the profoundest internal peace, and after having actually tasted the blessings of what freedom from all disturbance means, the Indian mind, we know, recoils as if instinctively from the prospect of seeing the present aspect of things superseded, inured as it has become to the happy conditions now prevailing. But the real question at issue, so far as we can see, is not whether, by toning down the rigours of the Arms Act, any premium will be held out to crime, or whether there will be many more assaults, or street-fights, or riots in the country, but whether the rigid exclusion of a whole community of from ten to twenty millions of human beings capable of bearing arms is, in view of the future of that community and its best interests, politic in the long run. It is all very well that the absence of all facilities for committing crime to the accompaniment of bloodshed relieves Government of a deal of anxiety and conduces in a great measure to the success of a foreign administration. But the real question which ought, we think, to be boldly and frankly faced is, will the present policy of Government stand the Indian people in good stead, in case circumstances oblige that people to defend themselves against foreign aggression? British or Anglo-Indian statesmanship ought not, we say, to shrink from taking this plain and matter of fact view of the question. That is the real question behind what is only a wretched parody of it. We write with obvious reserve and under a sense of the gravest responsibility. We do not mean to insinuate that there has been any such turn in the affairs as might give the remotest expectation, within the next fifty years at least, of what may be called absolute self-Government by natives. Nor, indeed, do events justify a belief that any aggression from abroad backed even with all the resources of a great military power can, given the present conditions, produce any the smallest impression upon the stability of British rule in India. We simply venture to submit that should, from whatever cause, the British Government in India feel obliged to call in the assistance of the natives of the country, to maintain and strengthen its power, the emasculation of the people, rendered inevitable by the operation of the Arms Act in its present shape, will prevent our countrymen from giving the needed help. Have our rulers ever cared to give this phase of the question a thought? Looked at from this standpoint, does it not seem injudicious, to say the least of it, to suffer the Indian people to grow up totally unused to arms? Every native Indian who has ever cared to study the question, views it in this light. It is not at all, as we have said, a question of more crime or less, but one which concerns vitally the welfare of one-fifth of the human race. The choice lies practically between two evils—one greater than the other: it is for well-directed statesmanship to choose the lesser of the two. It requires no penetration to see that a few limbs or heads less, occasionally, cannot bear any comparison to the harrowing picture of millions of people left defenceless against foreign aggression. We repeat, we do not in the smallest degree draw upon our imagination. We do not speak of the present, but of possible contingencies—contingencies which often defy the prescience of the profoundest statesmen.

No state or country in the world, civilized and Christian Europe not excepted, has thought it necessary to inflict such a severe and life-long penalty upon its inhabitants, even though in many instances capable of enforcing that penalty. Even the relentless absolutism of China and Persia tolerates the retention of arms by the subjects of those empires. The Russians, another conquering people of Europe, have permitted the free use of arms to one of the fiercest and most powerful races they have lately subdued, namely, the Turkomans of Central Asia. The French, too, in their Asiatic and African dependencies—in Tunis, Algeria, Tonquin and Pondichery—have not deprived the subject races, many of them most turbulent and warlike, of the weapons they have wielded from time immemorial. Almost all states of the world have generally taken a broad view of the question—their vision not bounded by that narrow line of jealous and sordid selfishness which shuts out uncompromisingly the interests of all the rest of the world. We dismiss as altogether inadmissible the theory that, should the present precautions be taken away, the arms given back to the nation might be used against its rulers. The theory that the instinct of self-preservation must perforce influence the foreign rulers of India to perpetuate the precautions once taken, has no application to the conditions of rule prevailing in this country. The people of India are loyal, and fortified as that loyalty is by substantial benefits, there is not the slightest ground for the apprehension that the people might turn their arms against their benefactors. As for the Native States, they have, far from thinking of raising the standard of revolt, always vied with one another in giving proofs of their close attachment to the Paramount Power. If these States harbour any disloyal designs against the British Government, the much applauded policy of taking them into its confidence in the matter of common defence of the Empire, stands egregiously discredited. But, there is, we are sure, no cause for entertaining such suspicion against their loyalty.

Were any more proof wanted as to the perfect safety of entrusting the Indian people with arms, it is to be found in the fact that the masses in general, not especial classes, in the Native States are allowed perfect freedom in the matter of keeping arms. And yet neither have those classes ever abused the trust reposed in them by turning their arms against their ruler, nor ever attempted to raid into British or other territory adjoining. From whichever point of view, in short, one may look at the question, there is no gainsaying the point that all apprehension for withholding the privilege of keeping arms from deserving classes among natives is groundless. We hope, therefore, the free and justice-loving British nation will be found above viewing this great and vital question with any unnecessary misgiving. In laying all these facts before Government we feel we are discharging a public duty, and we can only hope that Government will think it worth its while to weigh them well in all their bearings, in the light of known facts and precedents. Public policy as well as the ultimate greatest good of the greatest number alike demand that something at least should be done in the direction of this much desired reform, and the prayer of the nation cheerfully and magnanimously conceded.

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THE EXCISE ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL.

THE financial results of the administration of the Excise Department of Bengal during the past official year again show an increase; but the increase this time is not so large as in previous years. It amounted to only a quarter of a lakh. The receipts rose in five Divisions while they fell off in the remaining four. The largest decrease took place in the Patna Division, while the largest increase occurred in the district of 24-Pergunnahs. It is worthy of note that the total collections under the head of country spirits show a decrease of more than a lakh as compared with the figures of the preceding year; but when compared with the average of previous five years the receipts for 1888-89 exhibit an increase of more than a lakh and a-half. We are, however, glad to notice that the settlements for the current year show a decrease of about ten lakhs as compared with the previous year; and that there is a falling off of nearly eight lakhs under the head of country spirits alone. On the other hand, it is estimated that there will be an increase of about a lakh in still-head duty; owing principally to the substitution of the sudder distillery system for outstills. The Bengal decrease, we are told, is due to the straitened circumstances of the people, and to combination among the abkars in consequence of the reforms introduced by the new Excise Commissioner for raising the outstill duty and restricting the capacity of stills and fermenting jars. The most marked decrease in the receipts from country spirits during the past year occurred in the districts of Gya, Lohardagga, Calcutta, Hazaribagh, Monghyr, Mozufferpore, Bhagulpore and Patna, and is attributed by the Board of Revenue to the rise in the price of Mohwa and food-grains; to the importation of rum by many of tea-planters for the use of their coolies; and to the decrease in the advance fees realized in consequence of the non-settlement of a large number of shops in 1889-90.

Some further progress was made last year in the direction of carrying out the recommendations of Sir John Edgar's Commission for the reform of the Excise system in Bengal. The most important measure adopted during the past year with this object is the abolition of outstills and the substitution of the distillery system in the district of 24-Pergunnahs and Howrah and the Serampore sub-divisions of the Hooghly district. And we are told that a further extension of the sudder distillery system has been sanctioned during the current year. The Lieutenant-Governor, in reviewing the Board's Report, observes:—"The policy of the Government in this respect is clearly indicated in the orders which have been issued from time to time, and the principle is now definitely established that outstills are to be gradually abolished in one populous district after another until central distilleries are replaced in all localities suitable for their introduction. At the same time no pains are spared to improve the outstill system where outstills are retained, and Mr. Westmacott is now doing his best to raise the duty paid on outstill liquor in the form of license fees to the rate per gallon London-proof paid on distillery liquor in each district. These reforms must be persisted in, although, as was anticipated, their immediate result is a considerable reduction in the excise revenue. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction that the number and capacity of outstills has been diminished." In order to prove this statement, it is pointed out that, excluding the districts where there are no outstills and the Chittagong Division, where, in deference to local peculiarities, an exception has been made to the general rule for limiting the capacity of stills, the number of stills sanctioned for the current year is 3,049 as compared with 3,420 in 1887-88; and that these 3,049 stills represent an aggregate liquid capacity of 51,214 gallons as against 60,661 in the past year. This diminution in the number and aggregate liquid capacity of outstills is, doubtless, very satisfactory; but it is most desirable that the policy of substituting the sudder distillery system for outstills should be vigorously carried out without loss of time. Lord Cross, in his place in Parliament, has pledged the Indian Government to the abolition of outstills; and it gives us much pleasure to find that Sir Steuart

Bayley is loyally carrying out the policy which has been prescribed by the Secretary of State. One of the most important recommendations made by the Excise Commission was that, in the selection of sites, the wishes of the public should be considered by the Excise Department. We are glad to see that steps have been taken for giving effect to this recommendation. The Bengal Government Resolution says:—"Distinct instructions have been given to the licensing officers to ascertain and consider local option, and directions have been issued that where municipalities exist, the Municipal Commissioners should be consulted in determining the location of shops. On no account are any shops to be opened near market-places, schools, factories or other public places." We hope very earnestly that these important instructions will be faithfully carried out by the licensing officers. Sad experience has taught that orders like these are more honoured by over-zealous revenue officers in the breach than in the observance, as they know very well that their prospects of promotion depend on the amount they succeed in bringing into the State Treasury.

There was a diminution in the number of licenses issued for the wholesale and the retail sale of rum, the revenue from which fell from Rs. 88,885 to Rs. 72,851. But the decrease is partly attributable to the reduction of duty from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4 per gallon. The revenue from the sale of licenses for imported spirits and wines also fell. The receipts from tari, however, rose by more than half-a-lakh of rupees, although there was a falling off in the number of licenses. It is satisfactory to observe that the number of shops licensed to sell ganja decreased by 23, and that the quantity consumed was also less than in the previous year, while there was an increase of nearly three quarters of a lakh in the revenue. We fully agree with the Lieutenant-Governor that the reduction in the consumption of ganja, accompanied by a corresponding increase of revenue, year by year, is one of the most satisfactory features in the Excise Administration of Bengal. There was an increase of 57 in the number of licenses for the sale of opium, and though the consumption decreased by 14 maunds, there was an increase of nearly quarter of a lakh in the revenue realized. Several important cases of opium smuggling having come to light during the past year, the Lieutenant-Governor has lately issued a circular to all Magistrates, in which their attention is drawn to the inadequacy of the sentences passed by some judicial officers in cases of opium smuggling, and generally in regard to offences under the excise laws. We are afraid that this circular will lead many Magistrates to inflict extremely severe sentences on persons convicted of breaches of the excise laws.

THE GUARDIANS AND WARDS BILL.

ADVERTING to some remarks of one of the Vice-presidents of the last ethnographic Congress at Paris, the *Englishman* says: "He said that the Scotch Lowland lawyers and the English rulers in Ireland had failed to understand the Celtic clanship, until the riddle was solved in our own day by philosophy and ethnography." Sir Henry Maine, the late lamented professor of Roman law at Oxford, compared and identified the clans with the village communities of Eastern Europe and India. He was wisely sent to the East by the English Government to explain and remove, without friction, difficulties akin to those which had puzzled and misled the old Scotch and English lawyers. The lesson given by Sir Henry Maine has, however, been lost to Indian administrators. Their course has systematically been to undo the integrity of the village system. That system gives solidity to the social bonds of the Hindus, and our Anglo-Indian rulers try in diverse ways to deprive the community of all social bonds. The last attempt in this direction comes in the shape of the Wards Bill. In dealing with the joint-family system, which gives solidity, strength and social influence to those who are connected with it, a section has been introduced for the appointment of official guardians of such of the members of joint families as are minors. The result will curdle the whole pail of milk. It will introduce discord, disunion, litigation, and inordinate expense where every thing is now quiet, peace, unanimity, and, above all, economy. The joint-family cannot exist where there is an official guardian of the type proposed. The most essential element of the system is the *karta*, and no one can serve as a *karta* whose action and independence are contracted by an official Inspector. His independence will be lost, and he will throw up his office in disgust, bringing on partition, expense and the inevitable receivers and managers. However unpleasant the idea may be, we cannot avoid picturing to ourselves an official administrator and his myrmidons eating up the yolk and leaving the shell to the members of joint-families. Such has been the case in innumerable instances to our knowledge, and few Hindus will question the reasonableness of our apprehension. The professed object of Government is to safeguard the interests of the minors. The object is a laudable one, but the way in which it is to be effected is calculated to destroy the Hindu social fabric. It will prove injurious to every member of the joint family, and most so to the minors for whose supposed benefit the provision referred to has been framed. As a rule paid official managers will necessarily involve heavy, nay ruinous, expenses. We are aware of instances where the cost of management rises to more than one half of the income. In one instance sixty thousand rupees is the charge for the management of an estate worth only a lac a year. In another the pay of the manager is Rs.4,800 for the management of a *ghatwali* worth Rupees ten thousand or so. Nor can this cost be avoided by the appointment of unpaid officers, for unpaid officers will be in no way trustworthy. Men do not as a rule work for nothing for strangers. Given the opportunity they will often make their places lucrative by left-handed dealings, or neglect their charge. It is undeniable that some private guardians have misbehaved, but as a general rule private managers acting as *kartas* have done more good than evil, and we object strongly against the theory that brothers will defraud brothers more frequently than outsiders acting as joint managers or official receivers. Raja Rajendralala Mitra, in his letter to Government, which we published last week, has adverted to this phase of the question, but official etiquette has checked him, and made him brief when he should have been exhaustive. As it is his remarks will, we hope, bear fruit.

We have commenced by adverting to the system of village communities embodied in clans, and we look upon the joint family system as the basis of it. Do away with the joint family and you knock the clan system on the head. When the members of a community are disunited units, each acting for himself, there can be no union. There will be nothing to bind them together; they will be like the sands of the desert, liable to be blown about by every puff of wind, and not consolidated into masses of rocks which defy the brunt of the fiercest storms.

RAILWAY VAGARIES.

THERE are at times puzzling readings of laws and bye-laws that fairly take away one's breath, the interpreters being found in strangely odd nooks and corners. A gentleman intending to travel from Calcutta to Narail with his family during the last Duserah vacation, applied for reserved accommodation to the station master of Sealdah, and was informed in reply that full nine fares would have to be paid for a compartment, and "*in the event of the party not numbering 9 we reserve to ourselves the right of putting other passengers in the compartment to make up that number.*" Is there any sense in this balderdash? What *is* a reserved carriage after all, and who on earth invested the railway authorities with such absurd "rights?" Why should people pay the full complement of fares under the circumstances, and why should a compartment be reserved at all, if due privacy cannot be obtained and insisted upon? Some magnates did last year put in, we are told, a male passenger into a compartment reserved for females, and that was done probably in exercise of this imaginary 'right'. The aggrieved people in that case had not public spirit enough to move in the matter, and nothing was said about it. On the present occasion, however, there was harder stuff to deal with, and there was no submission to these ridiculous pretensions, and the so called "right" appeared nowhere in black and white in the published regulations of the Railway. Reference to rules and bye-laws was vigorously sought for and the District Traffic Superintendent being pressed explained:—"During the Pujas we were unable to guarantee reserved accommodation, and each carriage had to be occupied to its full carrying capacity. We, however, to meet the wishes of the public, were prepared to grant reserved accommodation but on one condition only, *viz.*, that the compartment or carriage was occupied to its full carrying capacity, and, that the fare for each person in it was paid." Is there sense in in all this? You have certainly a "right" to insist upon reaping the fullest financial benefit admissible by the state of the market. But you cannot at one and the same time require the full complement of fares to be paid, and object to a corresponding number of persons not occupying it. That is entirely my look out, and it is no business of yours to interfere if I throw away my money in reserving a whole train and yet leave it unoccupied. The position is one that hardly requires serious refutation and carries its own condemnation. The whole of the rules about reserved accommodation in our railways is eminently unsatisfactory. The Railway Bill is not yet passed. But from the way in which it has been framed and is being handled, it is idle to hope that any notice will be taken of these complaints. Still we draw the attention of the legislature to them in the bare expectation that some little notice of them may be taken. We hear that the matter referred to above will not rest where the Traffic Manager has left it.

RAILWAY NEWS AND NOTES.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor's tour in Sikkim will come to an end shortly; nothing, however, has yet been heard of his movements. Sir Steuart Bayley reaches Calcutta at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 18th instant.

SOME misunderstanding appears to exist about the meeting of the Bengal Conference which was recently held at the Rooms of the Britrish Indian Association. It is believed by some people that the Conference was organised by the Britrish Indian Association, which deputed some of its members as delegates. Such was not the case. The Association had no connection whatever with it, nor did it send in delegates. Some of its members did attend it, it is true, but they did so in their private capacity, as they are at perfect liberty to exercise their own discretion in such matters. It should also be added that the house is not the exclusive property of the Association. It is held in trust for the business of the Association, and public meetings may be held and lectures delivered, in the Hall, with the permission of the Trustees, of course under certain limitations and conditions. The Board of Trustees, or the Association, however, does not commit itself in any way to the proceedings or the sentiments of such meetings or lectures by its permission to hold them in the house in its charge.

IT is notified that His Excellency the Viceroy's Council shall assemble at Calcutta in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

WHY this uproar against publication of so called "Official Secrets" in the columns of some privileged papers before their time? The Official Secrets Act was never meant to, and will never, touch them, and if a saving clause in their favour was not put into the Bill, it was probably owing to the hurry with which it had to be passed through the Council. The *Morning Post* and the *Bombay Gazette* are indignant because the *Pioneer* published the Home Secretary's letter regarding the proscription of the *Praja Bandhu* a good 24 hours in advance of its being sent with "compliments" to the other members of the Press. For the matter of that the *Englishman*, too, had the start, and we for one never had the folly o

expressing our surprise at it, for sensible people must always take the favoured journals as a daily Supplement of the *Gazette of India* and the *Calcutta Gazette*. In their case the thief's doings are winked at, and the "receiver of stolen goods" naturally goes scot-free. If, however, any prosecution should ever be risked against one of the minor offenders, it will be then of interest to scan the doings of the official organs in the proper place, and try to lift up the veil, if possible, from off them.

THE politics of Europe are still very much unsettled, and the laudable efforts of Emperor William to cultivate social qualities with its crowned monarchs in the shape of visits and calls do not seem to have advanced the cause of peace very perceptibly. That the Sick Man should not be admitted into the Holy alliance is the first axiom of faith in most European courts, and his sole patron and protector must always be our Gracious Queen-Empress. Still the German Emperor seems to have an idea that something may be gained by tickling the Sultan who has accordingly found a place in his rather long Imperial call-list. The Emperor's reception at Constantinople was as might be expected cordial and sumptuous and the freest interchange has been made of friendly feelings. Emperor William's personal dip'omacy, if we may so call it, in other quarters, however, has not been equally successful, for the Czar gave him a decidedly cold shoulder at his own table and in his own capital. The Mail brings news that he spoke at the banquet exclusively in the French language, "now seldom heard in White House," which naturally jarred on patriotic German ears. The impression produced by his Majesty's reply to the toast of his health was, it is said, as if a cold draft had passed through the hall. The German dislike for France is, therefore, neither shared nor encouraged by Russia, and Emperor William's rather ungracious allusion to the battles that Prussia and Russia fought shoulder and shoulder against the Republican France of the great Napoleon, could not have been much appreciated by the Czar. Prince Bismarck's disciple, who on his accession to the throne was expected to deluge the Continent with war, cannot mislead the Powers by his peaceful protestations, for the deep game he is trying to play is all but patent. France with her present intestine troubles may not be strong enough to cope with the resources of Imperial Germany. But to array the whole of Europe against the Republic which Emperor William, young as he is, is clearly driving at, is an impossibility. He cannot make both England and Russia his friends and allies, whatever may be his success with Austria and Italy.

PUBLIC attention has been pointedly drawn to the objectionable practice of sending up fire-balloons in crowded localities in the City and Suburbs, which is attended with very considerable chances of danger to life and property. Not long ago a thatched hut caught fire from one of these floating luminaries, which seem to have had a rather unpleasant premium put upon them since some recent cat and dog exploits. The Police with their usual promptness are on the alert, and doing their best to bring the thoughtless offenders to book. But hitherto their efforts have been fruitless, and all the prosecutions have failed for want of sufficient evidence, which, in the nature of things is extremely difficult to procure. Those "scientifically inclined people" pursue their labours very likely in the "Zenana laboratory," and let off the products thereof from the house terrace, while the witnesses to the exhibition occupy a much lower level. The Presidency Magistrate in one case observed that it would be extremely hard to make landlords and house-owners accountable for the doings of their tenants and dependants. That is so, no doubt in strict law. But under certain circumstances, landlords (occupying the same house with their tenants) and heads of family *are* punished for whatever is done in the house, to wit under the Municipal law. It is his duty to control the house and keep the household in order, or if he is unable to do that to surrender the actual offender. The practice ought to be summarily put down. What strikes us is that most of the accused were respectable and educated people, who may be expected to know better.

AT a banquet given to Lord Dufferin by the London Chamber of Commerce His Lordship in alluding to affairs in Kashmir approved of the virtual deposition of the present Maharaja, though at the same time he qualified this policy by the assertion that he was opposed to any interference in Native States. We do not quite understand His Lordship's statement. How can deposition of a chief and non-interference in his State be made to harmonize with each other? His Lordship means to say: 'cut off the head, but take particular care of the body of the man you decapitate.'

THERE is a rumour in the wind that Dr. Hilson meditates vengeance on a comtemporary for its outspoken remarks in connection with the suspension and ultimate dismissal of the three ill-fated "Assistant surgeons" who incurred his wrath. It is even thought that formal application has been made for official sanction in the matter, which thanks to the good sense of our ruler is sure to be withheld. We for ourselves would be glad to see it accorded, for it would certainly give the learned doctor unbounded opportunity of clearing himself up in the eye of the public and exposing the unjustifiable nature of the aspersions cast against him. An action for libel could also show how far the poor assistants were really to blame and they would have opportunities of openly vindicating themselves in the witness box. For these and other reasons the required sanction could be welcome indeed. We would, however, be sorry for our contemporary, as he is by no means the only offender against the Doctor's sense of dignity, for almost the whole of the Indian Press was arrayed against him and even the official organs did not attempt any serious vindication.

NOTWITHSTANDING the announcement made by the *Englishman*, we still hope that the Hon'ble Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter will be induced to put off for sometime his intended retirement from the High Court Bench. It would be a great loss to the country if he retires while yet in the vigour of health, and when his great abilities and and mature judgment would be of incalculable service both to the Bench and the public. Should, however, a vacancy occur on the Bench, we hope that no injustice will be done by Government to the members of the Native Bar. As the Hon'ble Justice Mitter was a member of the Native Bar when he was elevated to the Bench, we hope that none but a member of that body will get the appointment. We have in the ranks of the Native Bar gentlemen who are fully qualified to sit on the Bench of the highest Court in the country. As we have often said before, in appointing a Judge of the High Court the best man, irrespective of creed and nationality, ought to be selected. We are glad that the *Indian Daily News* takes the same view of the question. It says:—"It is scarcely on the Bench of the high Court that the question of races should have primary consideration. What is required is that the most fit man in point of character and ability should be appointed, whatever nationality or faith he may represent. It is justice and not creed that is required in the High Court, and unless an appointment is made that will command public confidence, it would be best to leave the seat vacant until such a man can be found." These are exactly our views, and we hope that should an opportunity offer of making a selection for the Bench of the High Court, none but a man qualified by ability and character to hold such a post should get the appointment.

DURING Prince Albert Victor's stay in Calcutta his time will, we hear, be very fully occupied. The programme includes a State ball at Government House, another dance at Belvedere, a third, to be given by the Maharajah of Cuch Behar, and the Bengal Club dinner.

OUR reformers have hard nuts to crack. They are dissatisfied with our tribunals of Justice, if they have the hardihood of deciding according to law. It appears that a Madras Brahman who had married a widow, sued the priests of a Hindoo temple for damages, on the ground that they had forcibly excluded him from fulfilling his vows, on the plea that he had lost caste by the marriage. The moonsiff of Rajamuhendry, before whom the suit was first instituted, decided it in the plaintiff's favour. On appeal to the High Court, however, Mr. Justice Muthuswami Aiyar reversed the moonsiff's decision, the learned judge holding that while the Acts of 1850 and 1856 expressly protected Hindoo widows who remarried from the forfeiture of rights of property and inheritance, they "were not intended to repeal the usage of Hindoo temples or of religious or quasi-religious institutions." The judgment is perfectly in consonance with Hindoo Law and the learned judge had little option in the matter. Still his legal acumen is supposed to be at fault, and the reforming Moonsif of Rajamuhendry and his supporters have a grievance, which is talked of being rectified by moving the legislature if necessary. The Legislature knows better and will not stir, though it be apt enough to hurry through a Mamlatdars' Indemnity Bill, or even an Official Secrets Bill, in the cool heights of Simla. The Government has done all it could by removing proprietory disabilities, and cannot very well be expected to force reforms down the throats of an unwilling people.

NOTHING, we understand, has been yet decided as to the reduction or appointinent of General Strachey's successor at the India Office.

MR. BRADLAUGH has, it is said, refused a public subscription to pay the expenses of his Indian tour. Mr. Meewan, M. P., however, has sent him a cheque for £200.

THE *Liverpool post* gives a gratifying account of the warm reception which the good people of Liverpool accorded to Messrs. George Yule and W. C. Bonnerji. It says:—"Mr. George Yule, President of the Indian National Congress, and Mr. W. C. Bonnerji were entertained at luncheon in the Reform Club, Dale Street, on Monday, the 14th October. Mr. Edward Evans, Jun., presided, and among the numerous guests was Mr. W. S. Caine, M. P. Mr. Yule and Mr. Bonnerji both acknowledged the hospitality of their entertainers, afterwards referring to social and intellectual progress in India. Mr. W. S. Caine, M. P., in proposing the Chairman's health, upheld the claims of the population of India to a share in the Government of their country." In speaking of the Congress, Mr. Yule said that the "voice of the Congress has been heard by large numbers with interest and satisfaction, because it betokens a growth, physical, and intellectual, which he has been working, watching and longing for." Mr. Bonnerji said that England has yet a great deal to do in India, and in doing her work she will be loyally supported by the people of the country, who are indissolubly united to her by bonds of gratitude arising from substantial benefits. Mr. Caine M. P. made an impressive speech, and spoke warmly of the claims of the Congress.

H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor landed in Bombay day before yesterday and was warmly received with high military and naval honors due to his exalted rank. We are indebted to the *Statesman* for the following particulars:

The P. and O. Mail steamer *Oceana* arrived quite unexpectedly at 8 o'clock this morning, and Prince Albert Victor landed at 12 o'clock. The town was so completely taken by surprise, because it expected him at 4 o'clock, that there were very few people at the Bunder to receive him. There was no time to carry out the greater portion of the programme that had been arranged. The Volunteers and a portion of the troops in garrison did not turn out in time, and altogether the spectacle was shorn of its most important features. The Governor (Lord Reay) and his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught went on board and brought the Prince to the Bunder, where the following Address was presented by the Municipal Corporation:—

May it Please your Royal Highness,—We, the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay welcome your Royal Highness to India on the spot where, fourteen years since, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, your illustrious father, realising the dream of his life, set foot on this shore. On the occasion of that memorable visit, the recollection of which is yet vivid in Bombay, the Prince of Wales very graciously referred to the long association which had subsisted between the Royal Family of England and the City of Bombay.

This association of historic importance has been strengthened by the presence amongst us successively of three of her Majesty's sons, to one of whom her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confide the care of the Bombay Army. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, with his consort her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught, has now been for some time domiciled in this Presidency, and has gained a wide and deserved popularity. In the peaceful years which have elapsed since your Royal father was in our midst, this great commercial and manufacturing community has enjoyed continuous and signal prosperity. The foreign commerce of this port, which had then reached the large amount of forty-five millions sterling a year, has now reached the imposing total of ninty-five millions. The municipal revenues of Bombay, which at that time, amounted to thirty lakhs a year, have now, without a material enhancement of the burden of taxation, risen to fifty-four lakhs—an increase which has been accompanied by a corresponding advance in education, in sanitary measures, and in the material comfort of the citizens and people. Under the benign rule of her Majesty the Queen-Empress this city has largely profited by the tranquility and security enjoyed by all her subjects in this vast Empire. We venture to express the hope that other engagements in connection with your sojourn through India—which, we trust, will not prevent your Royal Highness from remaining amongst us for some days on your homeward journey before bidding farewell to India.

The Address was illuminated on the fly leaf of a large album containing photographs of Bombay scenes and characters.

In replying to the above Address, his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor said he was deeply sensible of the enthusiastic welcome he had been accorded on landing in India. At a very early age he had heard of the warm reception that had been given to his august father in this country, the memory of which was quite fresh in his mind. On landing in this beautiful city he felt that he was not among strangers but friends, and, as a friend, he heard with great satisfaction the accounts of its prosperity. He looked upon the figures that the Corporation had mentioned in its address as the result of the peace and security afforded by her Majesty's rule. He was sure that her Majesty would feel highly gratified when she heard from him of the loyalty displayed towards her throne and of the warm greetings accorded to him. Bombay was always famous for offering a welcome and bidding God-speed to arriving and departing guests at the gate of India. In conclusion, his Royal Highness again expressed his satisfaction at the enthusiastic reception he had met with.

A few minutes after his Royal Highness left for Poona, by special train, accompanied by the Governor (Lord Reay), his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, and others.

The programme of his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor's visit to Poona is as follows:—His Royal Highness will arrive on Saturday at Kirkee where there will be an official reception. In the evening a full-dress dinner will take place at Government House. On Sunday he will receive the visits of Brahmin gentlemen, and on Monday those of the Rajas of Kolhapore, Akalkote, the Punt Sachir of Bhor, the Raja of Bhownugger, and other Chiefs. There will be also a reception of first class Sirdars. The Prince will then drive to Parbutty, returning to Magdala House, the residence of the Duke of Connaught, where he will be entertained at a dinner party. On Tuesday there will be a grand parade of all troops in Poona, after which a return visit will be paid to the Raja of Kolhapore. In the evening there will be a gymkhana at Kirkee. After dinner his Royal Highness will be present at a grand ball at Government House Ganesh Khind. On Wednesday night he will witness a torchlight tattoo, and on Thursday he will leave Poona for Hyderabad.

LOCAL.

FROM

THE SECRETARY TO THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION,

To

R. W. CARLYLE, ESQ., C. E.,

Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Judicial, Political and Appointment Deptts

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge, by direction of the Committee of the British Indian Association, your letter, Medical No. $\frac{3L}{1}$ 11, dated the 4th July, 1889, forwarding for the opinion of the Committee a Resolution of the Government of India together with a draft Bill providing for the isolation of lepers and amelioration of their condition; and in reply to submit the following remarks for the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

2. The primary object of the Bill is to provide for the isolation of lepers. This implies that the present absence of isolation is injurious to the health of the community, and that legal powers are needed to enable the Government to enforce such isolation. No reports or other papers, however, have been circulated to prove that such isolation is urgently required. There is nothing before the Committee to show that the disease in question is at all, and if so, so intensely infectious as to render such isolation necessary. The word "contagious" is used generally in a broad sense. Originally it implied infection by touch, or by close propinquity; but it is now used to indicate every form of disease which is communicable from one person to another. This is too general. It includes diseases such as scarlatina, typhus fever, and the plague, which are communicated by the air, without any direct touch of any kind. In the case of some diseases close proximity, or the actual contact of a diseased body with a sound body suffices to promote the spread of the disease. In leprosy, however, as in syphilis, actual contact with the blood, or inoculation of some kind is a condition *sine qua non*, without which no communication of the disease can be possible. In the infancy of society this distinction was not carefully noticed; the loathsomeness of leprosy produced a revulsion of feeling which led ancient legislators to be very inhuman on the subject. The dread of contagion led many nations to deprive lepers of their personal liberty and of most of their civil rights. Hindu lawyers ruled that lepers should have no right to property of any kind, and the only way to expiate the sins for which they suffered was by committing suicide on a slow fire. In the Bible they are excluded from the boundary of towns and villages, and even of camps, and subjected to other heavy pains and penalties. In other laws, provisions were made equally rigorous. In some countries lepers were burnt to death. But humanity revolts at such ideas of the stamping out of the disease in such ways.

3. It is necessary now to be certain that the disease is really infectious, or communicable by the mere touch with a sound body; and in the present state of Medical Science this certainty has not been attained. The bulk of the Profession is opposed to the idea of its being contagious, as opposed to its being inoculatory. Records are abundant showing that mere association with lepers does not lead to the communication of the disease to healthy persons. Not to go out of the bounds of this city, the Committee of the Association have obtained a Report from the Secretary to the District Charitable Society, who has charge of the Leper Asylum, and they find from that Report that within the last fifteen years, the Leper Asylum has had the services of 45 officers and attendants, and, notwithstanding constant association with the patients not one of them was affected by the disease. In the case of some dressers it is said that the daily rubbing, morning, and evening, of *gurjan* oil on the affected parts, has not in any case led to infection.

4. Under the circumstances it would be highly injudicious and injurious to run to any legislation which would be based on the assumption that the disease is contagious in the sense of communicability by a mere contact with a sound body. It would lead to a great injustice to deprive men of their personal liberty and civil rights on an assumption which at present is not at all established. It is true that reports are not wanting to show that mere contact has led to the spread of the disease; but such reports are, as far as my Committee are aware, vague, and there is nothing positive to show that in the cases referred to, there has not been some unconscious inoculation. There are other factors which should also be taken into consideration. Heredity, certain articles of food, and peculiar diathesis are said to be causes of the disease; syphilis is an unquestionable cause. In Dr. Quain's 'Dictionary of Medicine' it is laid down that "the cause is endemic; the desease has been met with from time immemorial in certain countries and localities; therefore the cause must be one which will be capable of abiding in different climates." And such being the case a careful consideration of these factors is necessary before a correct conclusion can be arrived at. This has not yet been done. My Committee are very unwilling to enter into the discussion of professional questions, but they have been driven to the above remarks in order to show that no legislation should be attempted on the basis of partially adopted theories, and they hold that personal liberty and civil rights are sacred things, which should never be meddled with through mere fear of the theory of some persons only. These fears and theories may hereafter be proved to be perfectly well-founded, but as long as it is not established that they are so, the Committee do not venture to advise the Government to take any action which would deprive any section of the community of their personal liberty and the means of earning their livelihood. True, that the lepers are as a rule poor miserable wretches who would be better cared for in a Hospital, or a Retreat, or an Asylum than in their own houses; but the effect of such segregation upon them cannot compensate for the mental depression which would result from a lifelong imprisonment. Being of this opinion, the Committee desire to protest against all compulsory segregation of lepers as a precautionary measure on a mere hypothesis.

5. The Bill, however, does not calculate upon any such compulsion. It applies only to pauper vagrants and persons volunteering to be placed under restriction; and as far as that goes, the Committee beg to express their entire approbation of the measure. This they do without in any way expressing their adhesion to the theory of contagiousness. The vagrants contemplated are extremely poor and quite unfit to earn their livelihood, and most of them have also no houses and no relations to go to. The disease is, moreover, very debilitating, and it is a duty incumbent upon Government to provide for them.

6. My Committee are of opinion that the crowding of the streets of a town by leprous vagrants is offensive; but that can be easily prevented. Under the present Municipal law the exhibition of ulcers and wounds for the purpose of extorting alms is forbidden, and the exhibition of leprous tubercles would come under the purview of the same law. Persons bearing on their bodies scales of recent small-pox sores are forbidden to use the public stand-pipes, or to get into public conveyances. In the same way leprous vagrants can be checked under the Municipal law.

7. As for volunteers, there would be few persons who, having prospects of any private support, would think of coming to public hospitals, and those who are willing would need no legal provision for them.

8. As to the details of the Bill, the Committee of the British Indian Association take exception to Cl. 1 of Section 2 of the Bill. It is too vague and general. It should be most definitely worded. In common parlance, and even in medical books *lepra* is used as a generic term which includes many diseases that are perfectly innocuous. White leprosy, for instance, is no leprosy in fact, but a local skin-disease, and it should not entail upon the sufferer virtual life-long imprisonment. There are also several other skin-diseases which are by no means leprous, and should never be brought under the designation of "leprosy." Already more than one instance have come under notice of men who have been dismissed from the

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—SURPASSINGLY EFFICACIOUS AS A RESTORATIVE MEDICINE AND FOOD.—Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes:—"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. The practice which often prevails of mixing certain ingredients with Cod Liver Oil, to render it agreeable to the taste, is highly objectionable for we have it on the authority of Dr. de Jongh himself, that anything which sophisticates it, takes largely from its therapeutic value. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn London.

service of Government on account of being lepers, who have been subsequently found by competent Committees of professional men to be in no sense leprous, or in any way suffering from a contagious disease. Then a large number of cases are known to medical men as syphilitic leprosy, and they could not be forced to segregate with any more propriety than persons suffering from any other form of syphilis. As far as my Committee are aware of, three forms of leprosy, severally called *Elephantiasis Tuborosa, Elephantiasis Anasthætica*, and *Elephantiasis Mutilans* should come under the purview of the Government. But as this involves a purely technical professional question, the Committee trust that the Government should avail itself of competent professional opinion on the subject.

9 The Committee beg to take exception also to Section 3 of the Bill, as it might lead to the crippling of other departments which is not desirable.

Drunkenness Cured.

A Wealthy American Lady whose only son for years was a slave to Intemperance, Nervous Depression and Exhausted Vitality, after seeking in vain for a cure, and trying all known remedies, at last found a simple means that cured and saved him from a drunkard's grave. Any one suffering or desiring to help others in this worthy cause, by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Mr. James Holland, 25 Hart Street, High Holborn, London, will receive this information free of charge. Mention this paper. 103.

A CARD.—AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the *Paris Figaro*, of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a Missionary in old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and an early grave. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper. 10.

Government Notification

Calcutta Gazette.—*6th November*, 1889.

GENERAL.—Mr F H B Skrine, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Rungpore, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors, with effect from the 22nd September, 1889, vice Mr. C. H. Vowell, on privilege leave.

Babu Shama Kumud Mukerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Birbhum, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Burdwan.

Mr. Surya Kumar Agasti, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Ranigunge, Burdwan, is transferred to Furridpore, and is appointed to have charge of the Madaripore Sub-Division of that District, on being relieved of his present charge by Mr. E. Geake.

Babu Ashu Tosh Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, on leave, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Purneah.

Babu Surya Kumar Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed leave for three months under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 22nd ultimo.

Babu Kamal Nath Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Puri, on leave, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Backergunge.

Mr. Umesh Chunder Batavyal, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Madaripore, Furridpore, is allowed leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Bhobotosh Bannerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Rungpore.

Mr J Boxwell is appointed to be Commissioner of the Dacca Division with effect from the 1st August last, vice Mr W R Larminie, retired. Mr. Boxwell will continue to act as Commissioner of the Patna Division until further orders.

Mr C F Worsley is appointed to be Commissioner of the Chota Nagpore Division with effect from the 1st August last, vice Mr. J. Boxwell, but will continue to act as Commissioner of the Dacca Division until further orders.

Mr H A D Phillips, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Hughly, is allowed furlough for one year, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 16th proximo.

The service of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department, for employment in Burmah:—

Mr A P Pennell, C S., and Mr F J Monahan, C S.

Mr W H Page, District and Sessions Judge, Murshidabad, is allowed furlough for two and half months, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the furlough granted to him under the order of the 28th January last.

Mr F W R Cowley, Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpore' is allowed leave for one month, under Article 308 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Colonel E G Lillingston, Deputy Commissioner, Lohardugga, is appointed to act as Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr F W R Cowley, or until further orders.

Mr R H Renny, Assistant Commissioner, Palamow, Lohardugga, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of that District, during the absence, on deputation, of Colonel E G Lillingston, or until further orders.

Mr J T Jarbo, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lohardugga, is appointed to have charge of the Palamow Sub-Division of that District, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr R H Renny, or until further orders.

Mr C E Buckland, on special duty, is allowed leave for three months, under Article 291, of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 20th instant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Babu Juggobundhu Ganguly, Small Cause Court Judge, Jessore, is allowed leave for two months, under Article 306 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 21st August last.

Babu Srish Chunder Bose Surbadhikari is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Berhampore Bench, in the District of Murshidabad, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Sri Hari Lahiri, B L., is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Purneah, to be ordinarily stationed at Arraeah, vice Babu Gokul Chand retired, with effect from the date on which he joined his appointment.

Captain F G R Ostrehan, 9th Bengal Infantry, is vested with powers under Section 28, Act III of 1880, to try breaches of the rules made under Section 25 of that Act in the Cantonment of Dorunda.

Babu Kedar Nath Mitter is reappointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Bench at Rampore Hat, in the District of Birbhum, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Abinash Chunder Mitter, Subordinate Judge of Purneah, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such a Court up to the value of Rs. 100 within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Sudder Munsiffi of that District.

Babu Janoki Bullubh Sen is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Rungpore Independent Bench, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Moulvi Khondkar Mahomed is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Kutwa Bench in the District of Burdwan, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Satis Chunder Lahiry of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate of the Gaibanda Bench in the District of Rungpore.

Moulvi Syed Abdul Aziz, Munsiff of Ranchi, Lohardugga, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Rajani Kant Mukerji, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, Giridi, Hazaribaugh, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class, with effect from the 13th July last.

Grant of leave to Munsiffs.—Babu Aswini Kumar Bose, Munsiff of Hatiya, in the District of Noakhally on deputation as Officiating Munsiff of Midnapore, is allowed leave for four months, under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st July, 1889.

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For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
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The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **Really Marvellous.**

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Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by [illegible] the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

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8th November 1881. } BEJOYKISSEN MUKERJI
Zemindar, Utterpara,
188

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

The 8th Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Commissioners of Calcutta under Act II (B. C.) of 1888 *will be held in the Town Hall, on Thursday next, the* 14*th November* 1889, *at* 3 P. M.

1 To consider the Quarterly Report and Accounts for the 2nd quarter of 1889-90.

2. To consider the items of business left undisposed of at the Special Meeting of the Commissioners held on the 26th September last.

3. The Chairman to lay upon the table the Resolution recorded by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the Administration Report of the Corporation for the year 1888-89.

4. To confirm the Resolutions of the General Committee at Meetings held on the 21st and 28th September and 12th October.

5. To confirm the Resolutions of the Suburban Improvement Committee at a Meeting held on the 23rd September.

6. To confirm the proceedings of the Complaint Committee at a Meeting held on the 25th September 1889.

7. To confirm the proceedings of the Market Committee at a Meeting held on the 18th September 1889.

8. To confirm the recommendation of the General Committee at a Meeting held on the 12th October 1889, sanctioning a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,000 to meet the expenses [illegible]croy and proposed entertainment to the Vi[illegible]an Address Prince Albert Victor and of preparing [illegible]atter subject to be presented in a casket to the [illegible]overnor. to the sanction of the Lieutenant-[illegible]

9. Vital statistics for the [illegible]months of August and September 1889.

JOHN COWIE,
Secretary to the Corporation.
187.

8th November 1889.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

[illegible]rs of Calcutta have resolved

The Commissioners of the 6 per cent Municito offer to the holder[illegible]for Rs. 4,00,000 repayable on pal loan of 1870 [illegible]890, the option of exchanging the 1st January 1[illegible]o the extent of Rs. 2,85,000 for such debentures [illegible]ntures of the Municipal loan 5 per cent debe[illegible]e 1st January 1890 and having a bearing date th[illegible]years. currency of 30[illegible] the exchange is fixed at a premium

The rate fo[illegible]cent payable by parties accepting of Rs. 3 per [illegible]the amount of the 5 per cent. debenthe offer, on[illegible]y be allotted to them. tures that ma[illegible]nt of the 5 per cent. loan available

As the amo[illegible]Rs. 2,85,000 only, it will be underfor transfer is [illegible] full amount of the 6 per cent. destood that the[illegible]ely, Rs. 4,00,000 cannot be exbentures nam[illegible] changed.

[illegible]the 6 per cent. debentures desirous Holders of [illegible]ansfers should communicate their of effecting tr[illegible]r to reach the Secretary to the wish in a lette[illegible]n or before the 20th December Corporation o[illegible] 1889.

[illegible] of the 6 per cent. debentures, as Such portio[illegible]hanged, will be repaid in cash on may not be exc[illegible]e on or after the 1st January 1890. application ma[illegible]se debentures will cease on the Interest on th[illegible]1889. 31st December

JOHN COWIE,
Secretary to the Corporation.

[illegible]AL OFFICE:
MUNICIP[illegible] *October* 1889. } 186
Calcutta, 28t[illegible]

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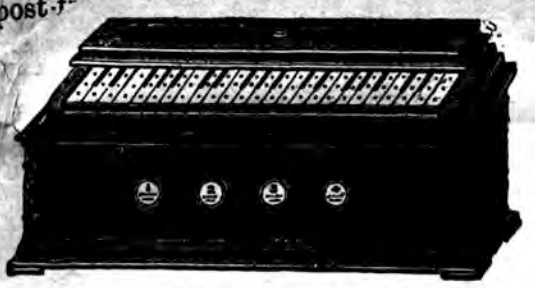

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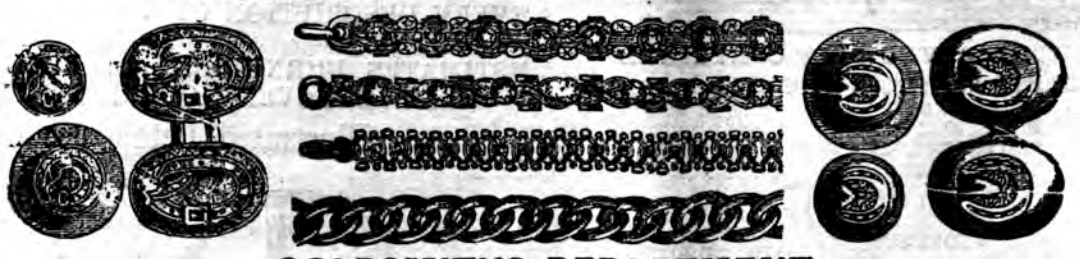

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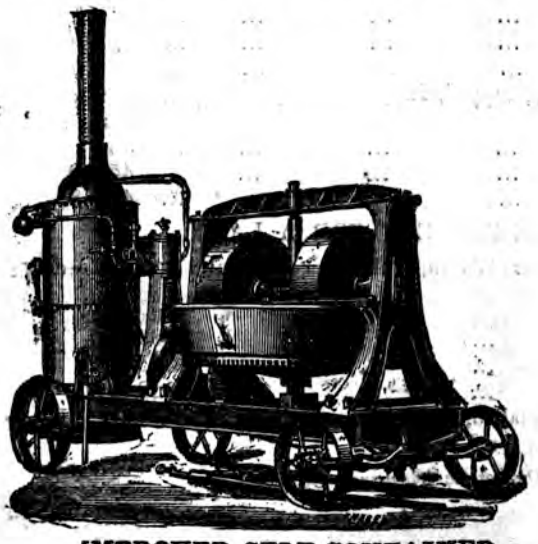

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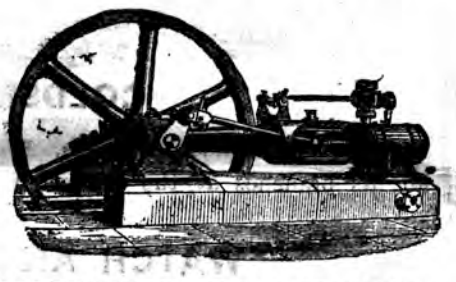

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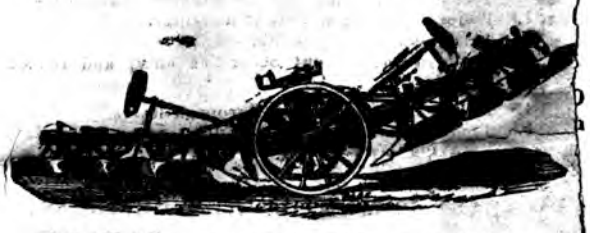

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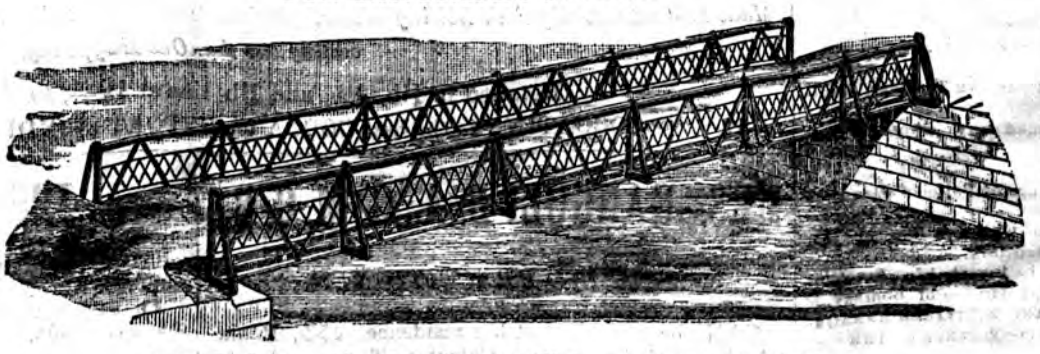

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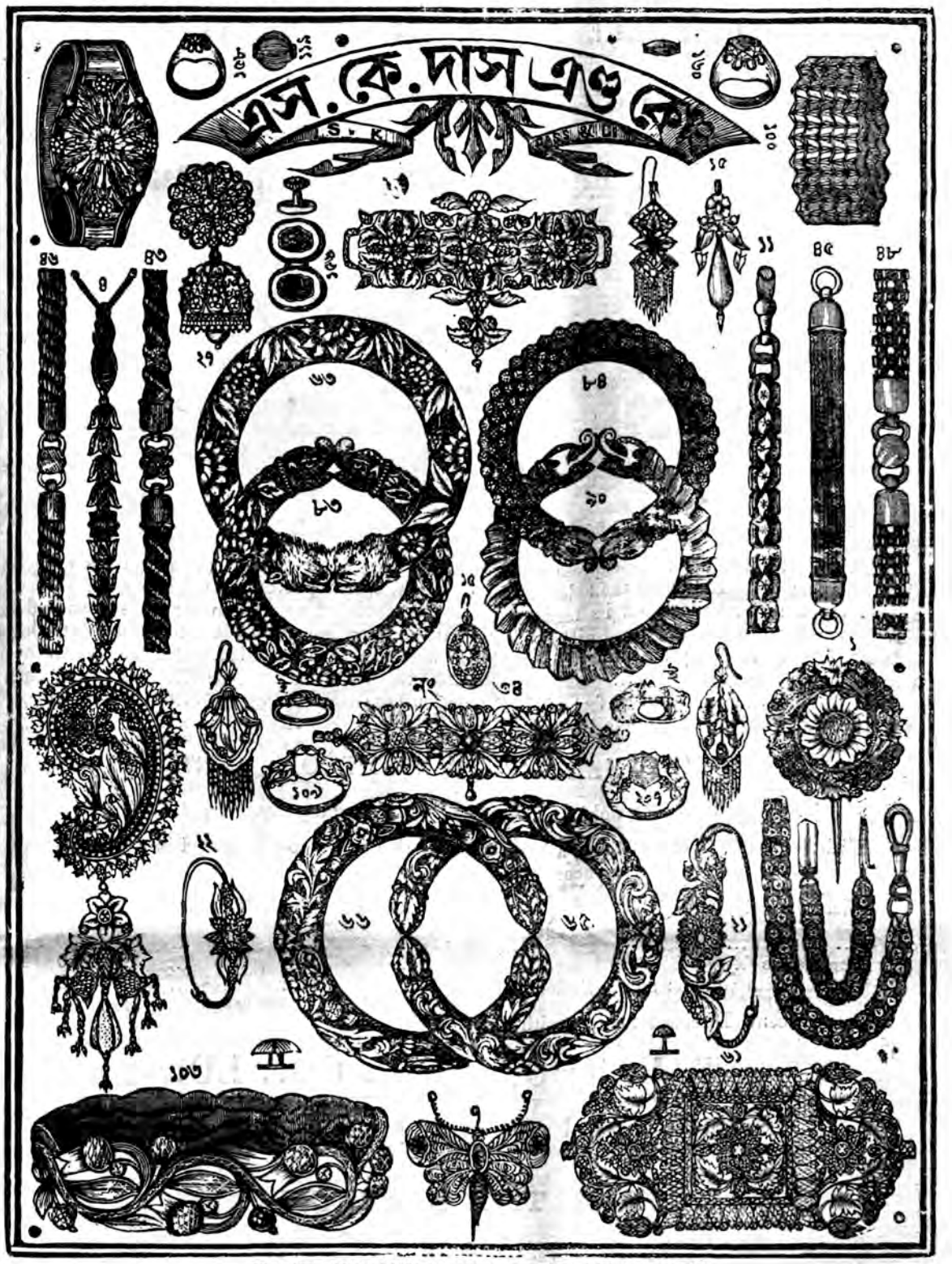

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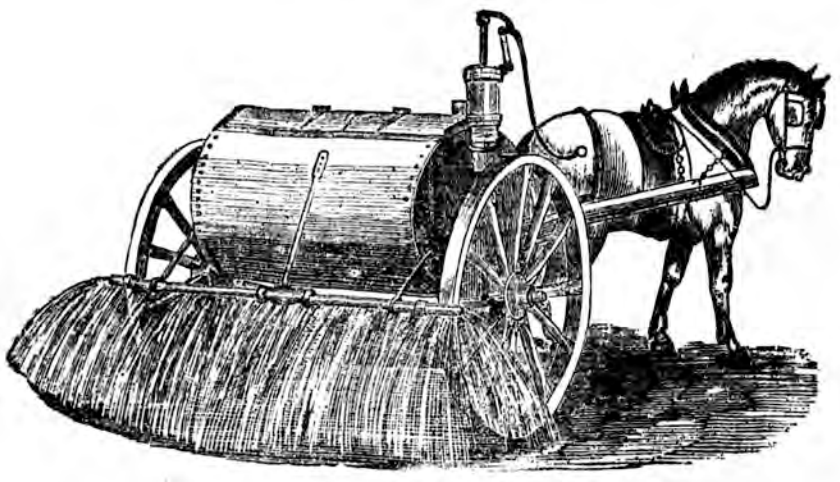

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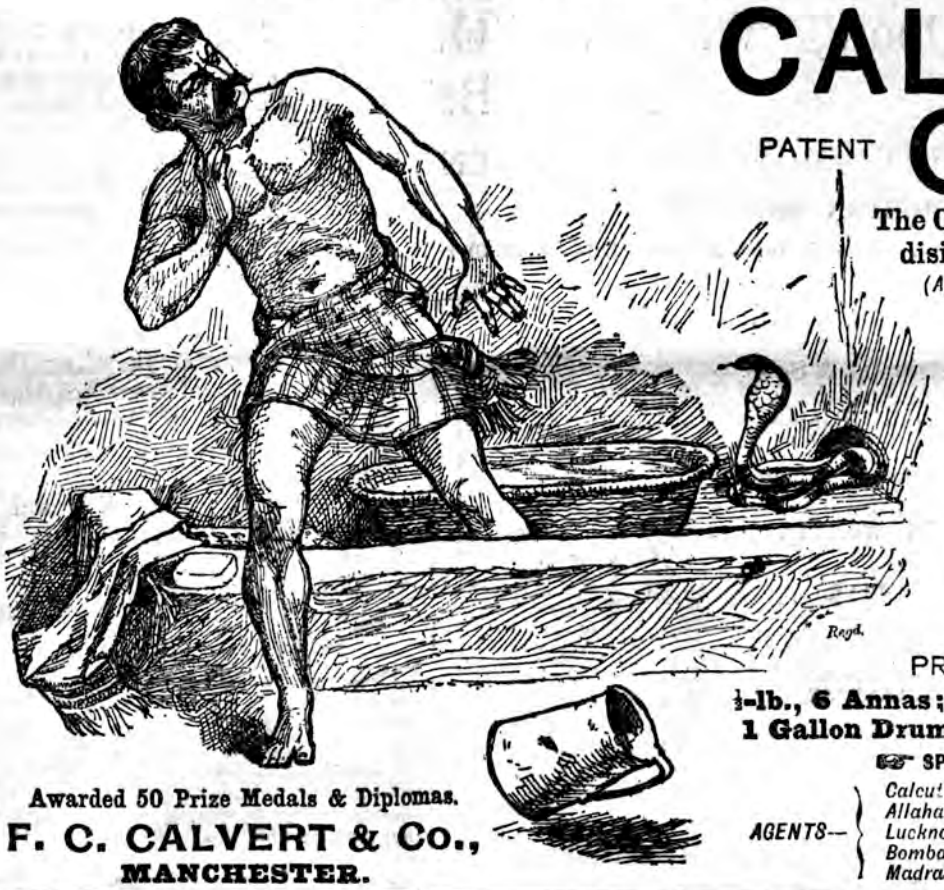

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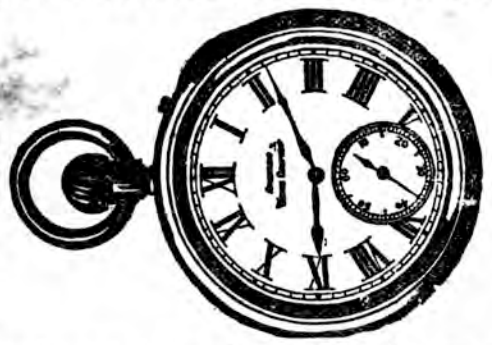

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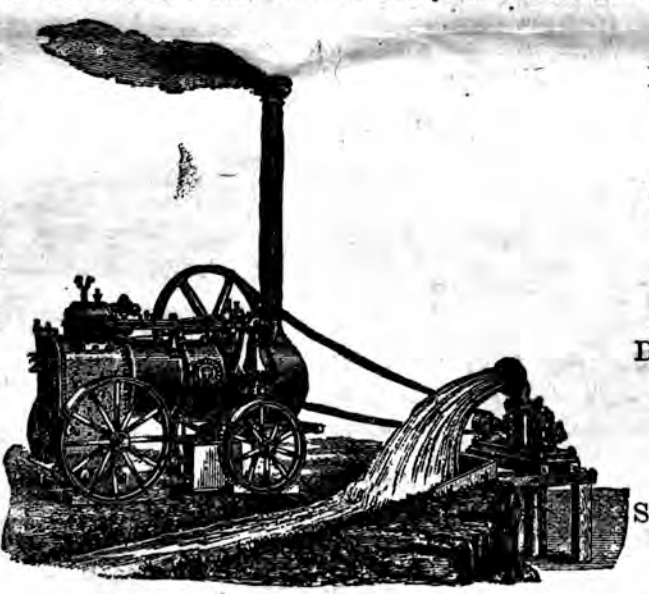

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